THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1776. [NUMBER 1743.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

& PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published March 18, 1776.
Flour at 17/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 11½z. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	3/ 6d	Beef per Barrel	45/ 0
Flour	15 0	Pork	85 0
Brown Bread	12 6	Salt	8 0
Weſt-India Rum	9 6	Indigo,	
New-England do.	5 0	Chocol. per Do.	26 0
Muſcov. Sugar	120 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	2 9	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 0
Molaſſes	5 0	Wood	24 to 36 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	13	7	after 4	38	before 8	Full ☾ next Sunday.
Friday	14	8	4	38	8	
Saturday	15	9	4	37	8	
Sunday	☾	9	4	37	8	
Monday	17	10	4	37	8	
Tueſday	18	11	4	36	8	
Wedneſday	19	12	4	36	8	

Days 14 Hours 44 min. the 30th.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their ſtore to New-Haven, deſire all thoſe indebted to them, to call and ſettle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly oppoſite where ſaid Broome and Company kept their ſtore.—They have ſtill on hand, a ſmall aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, to be ſold for caſh or ſhort credit, on the uſual moderate terms. 9——

[Omitted laſt Week for Want of Room.]

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office at Albany.

(A.) PATRICK ADAIR, Seth Alden, Aldert Ament, John Anderſon.

(B.) William Barron, Jacob Boſſart, Thomas Brady, Peter Brower, Lancaſter Burling, Rutger Bleecker, Monſieur de Beaubaſſin, Doctor Beaumont.

(C.) Benjamin Canady, Captain Chorſee, Timothy Cloſſen, John Colman, Silveſter Cowland, Alexander Cameron, Alexander Chetney.

(D.) Thomas Denby, John DeLancey, John De Voe, John De Peyſter, Thomas Douglas, John Dunlap, 2. William Dunlap, William Duer Eſq; 2, John Duncan, Eſq; Richard Duncan.

(E.) Tobias Elmendorph.

(F) Andrew Finck, Daniel Folger, 2, John Flyn, Albrecht Franck.

(G.) William Gilleland, Eſq; Gilbert Giles, John S. Glen, Robert Gordon Balton.

(H.) James Hewetſon, John Henry, Richard Hill, Barnabas Higgins, Col. Holmes, John Hooper, William Hutton, Simon Huntington, Walter Hume, Oliver Harris.

(I.) James Ingles.

(K.) John Killcrieſt, William King, 2.

(L) Johannis Layer, Matthew Lane, Richard Lattin, Jonathan Lawſon, Henry and William Ludlow, Capt. Harry Livingſton, John Lyne, Eſq; John Lyons.

(M.) William M'Marlan, 2. Evan MacMillan, Mr. M'Intoſh, Duncan M'Dougal, John M'Courty, John M'Donald, Norman M'Leod, Donald M'Leod, James Martin, 2, William M'Cormick, David Mills, Richard Miniſie, William Mour, Daniel Moſher, Charles M'Davit, Eſq; John Muckle, Andrew M'Farlan, 2. Robert Mathee, Duncan and Alexander M'Dougal.

(N.) William Nichols, 2. William Nickveces, Mary Nott.

(O.) William Orr, John O. Farrel.

(P.) James Paul, Edward Pollard.

(Q.) Michael Quin.

(R.) Andrew Roſe, Solomon Rumbelfield, Soloman Rummers.

(S.) Jacobus Scout, William Shepherd, David Shipman, Joſeph Sholer, Thomas Sill, Daniel Sheffer, Pheneas Spalding, Mary Spek, Lieutenant James Storms, 2. Garret Staats, John Stuper, Capt. Stauts, James Stuart, Noah St. John, Andrew Stevenſon, John Swain, 2. Henry Swartwout, Peter Sylveſter, Eſq;

(T.) Zach. Thompſon, Joſeph Thomſon, Benjamin Townſend, Barnabas Tuthil, Stephen Tuttle, Eſq; William Tyler.

(V.) Cornelius Van Wormer, 2. Cornelius Van Slyck, 3. Michael Vandercooke, 2. John Van Renſſelear, Nicholas Van Renſſelear, Jacobus B. Van Vouſt.

(W.) Aaron Ward, Jacobus Waſtfall, Hugh White, Eſq; Joſeph Woolcut.

The Intereſt of AMERICA.

LETTER I.

PROPERLY to adjuſt our political affairs, or ſettle the civil government of America, is a matter of vaſt importance. Too much care and pains cannot well be beſtowed upon it. 'Tis we hope doing the work of ages, 'tis acting for our poſterity as well as for ourſelves; 'tis an arduous, 'tis a difficult affair, and every man that will contribute his mite toward it, may be thought charitable in doing it. He that will ſuggeſt any thing uſeful, and guard againſt any thing that would be pernicious, will do an acceptable ſervice. No man can ſee or comprehend all things, and even the wiſeſt, in important and difficult undertakings, will be glad of help, though but in a ſmall degree. No one can comprehend the complexed affairs of an whole country.—Farmers will not be fully acquainted with, or attentive to maritime or mercantile affairs, nor will the merchant fully underſtand or attend to affairs in the country.—People in high life, do not conſider or fully underſtand the concerns of the poorer ſort, who are perhaps nine tenths of the uſeful part of mankind; on the other hand, the poorer ſort, by ignorance or prejudice or both, have very wrong notions of the rich and great. There ought to be all ſorts of men, in that aſſembly or body that ſhall be entruſted and employed, to adjuſt and ſettle the affairs of our country; and every man ſhould, as much as poſſible, put himſelf in the place of thoſe that are in a ſituation different from his own; and not ſet himſelf to carry things in favour of his own opinion, without properly regarding the good of the whole. Was there a man who had been poor and rich, who had been a farmer in the country, and a merchant in the city, who had an acquaintance with, or had well conſidered the ſeveral occupations and manufactures in town and country, acquainted with civil law and courts of judicature, a friend to religion, but a bigot to no particular party, not haughty or ſelf ſufficient, but public ſpirited, condeſcending and truly benevolent; ſuch a phenix would be a fit perſon to ſettle our public affairs. But as it is impoſſible that all theſe things ſhould fully be in one man, there ought to be men of various knowledge, and of a condeſcending diſpoſition, who will attend to one another, in ſettling the important intereſts of America.

—— Before I proceed to propoſe or conſider the form or mode of American government, I beg the patience of my readers, while I offer a few general obſervations on the *nature, deſign, and riſe of civil government*.

— 'Tis moſt evident that civil government is not deſigned for one man, or a few in the ſociety, but for the whole body.—To ſuppoſe, that an hundred or a thouſand are made for one man, is contrary to nature, for we are all equal by nature; and contrary to reaſon and equity, for the greateſt of all laws that reſpect mankind, is, to love our neighbours as ourſelves, and do as we would be done by. Mankind, all equal by nature, and having equal rights, form into ſocieties, for mutual defence, and proper enjoyment of their natural rights.—In the days of Adam and Noah, every man had an equal right to the unoccupied earth, which God ſaid he had given to the children of men. The whole world was before them, there was much more land than they could occupy or enjoy. Each man had a right to occupy new land where he pleaſed, and to take wild beaſts by hunting. This was what Civilians call a ſtate of nature. In this ſtate every man had a right to enjoy himſelf, a right to his encloſure, to what he took in hunting, and to feed his flocks where he pleaſed, ſo that in any of theſe, he did not interfere with any pre-occupant. In ſuch a ſtate every man had a right to defend himſelf, and repel injuries, as he thought beſt — Injuries there would be in a ſtate of imperfection. Had mankind continued innocent, there would have been ſuch perfect and mutual love, as would have excluded injuries. But mankind, being depraved, proved, inordinately craving and jealous, their ſchemes would claſh, and injuries enſue. Every man had an equal right to judge between himſelf and his neighbour, and to do that which was right in his own eyes. The natural conſequences would be, that the ſtrong would overcome the weak; the greateſt natural power would prevail, and might, would often overcome right. This was frequently the caſe, ſoon after the flood. Gen. xiv, &c.—This no doubt induced mankind to enter into Societies for their mutual defence, and for the equitable and peaceable enjoyment of their lives and properties. Societies formed at firſt for mutual defence, were very ſmall, but by degrees became larger. War ſoon became a buſineſs in the world, much like hunting. We find that four Kings, with a few men, took a warlike hunting march of ſeveral hundred miles. Gen xiv. They came acroſs five kingdoms in the plain of Sodom, (which were only five cities) overcame them, took what plunder and captives they pleaſed, and went on their way.

In thoſe days, any ſtout active enterpriſing man, at the head of a number of Free-booters, became a King; and as he prevail'ed againſt others, they alſo were added to his kingdom, which increaſing thus by degrees, ſometimes became very large and extenſive. Thus kingly government took place, and prevailed in the world; and 'tis becauſe that war and plundering other nations has been ſo much the buſineſs of mankind, that Kingly government has ſo generally prevailed in the world.

The forms of civil government that have taken place in the world, are ſuppoſed to be four, not including the theocracy of the Jews. 1. Monarchy.—2. Ariſtocracy.—3. Democracy.—4. Mixed Government.

Monarchy, or *Kingly Government*, which has alſo generally aimed at being hereditary, is where one man or woman rules the whole; and this, (for reaſons before-mentioned, or eaſily gathered from what has been ſaid) has been much the moſt common form of government in the world. Under abſolute Monarchy, people are treated as the Sovereign pleaſes, juſt as a man treats his cattle, horſe, or ſlave. He muſt often favour and be kind to them for his own advantage, that they may ſerve him the better; but he values not their health or lives, more than he thinks 'tis for his own intereſt. *Ariſtocracy* or *Oligarchy*, is, where a few rule the whole. Theſe are called noble, and are ſuppoſed to be hereditarily above the bulk of the people. This form of government differs little from ſo many Kings ruling by conſent; and people have but little more advantage under ſeveral tyrants than under one.——Proper *Democracy* is where the people have all the power in themſelves, who chooſe whom they pleaſe for their head for a time, and diſmiſs him when they pleaſe; make their own laws, chooſe all their own officers, and replace them at pleaſure. A *mixed Government* has ſeveral branches of legiſlature, as that of Great-Britain, where one branch is ſuppoſed to be a check upon the others.

Let the form of Government be what it will, the deſign of it is, or ought to be, the good of the whole body governed.

Let us now conſider what men *relinquiſh*, and what they *obtain*, by paſſing out of a ſtate of nature, and entering into ſociety, or a ſtate of civil government. 1ſt. They give up their right to judge between themſelves and thoſe that offend or injure them, and leave this to the civil magiſtrate; conſequently they give up the right to vindicate or revenge themſelves, any other way than by the magiſtrate or proper officers. 2dly, They give up part of their eſtates, for the ſupport of government. 3dly, They are under obligation to expoſe their lives for the ſafety of the ſtate when neceſſary, and when called upon to do it. If money will not anſwer, each man muſt bear his proper part in the defence of the whole. The proper ſupport of government, ſuppoſes that we are ready, with our lives and fortunes, to engage in its defence. Shall it now be aſked, what we obtain by entering into civil government? I anſwer, we gain *protection*, the protection of our lives and properties; that we may without violence, enjoy our *own*. The weakeſt, the pooreſt member of ſociety, has all the power and ſtrength of the government for its defence. Every man has a right to aſk and receive protection and help when injured, or when moleſted contrary to the rule or laws of the ſtate. An inſpired writer gives us briefly the nature of civil government, in theſe words:—"He is "the miniſter of God to thee for good."—"A Revenger to execute wrath upon him "that doth evil;—he beareth not the "ſword in vain.—For this cauſe, pay you "tribute alſo, for they are God's miniſter's "attending continually upon this very "thing.—Render therefore to all their "due, tribute to whom tribute is due, &c."

I ſhall, in my next, offer ſomething on American Government.

SPARTANUS.

HAGUE, February 18.

WE learn from Caſſel, that the firſt column of Heſſian troops which is taken into the pay of Great-Britain, was to ſet out on their march from Bremen the 15th inſtant, at which place, they are to take the oath of fidelity to his Britannic Majeſty, after which they will embark on board the Engliſh tranſports in the Weaer.

The affair regarding the ceſſion of the Scotch brigade is at laſt decided; the States of Holland, after being aſſembled ſix weeks to deliberate about it, gave their conſent laſt Friday; theirs being the only one wanted. It was carried the ſame day in the aſſembly of the States General, who are now ſeparated; but nothing tranſpires with regard to the conditions upon which the Republic cedes that brigade to Great Britain, nor for what time.

The States General having communicated to the Engliſh Ambaſſador, their reſolution of ceding the Scotch brigade to his Court, his Excellency immediately diſpatched a courier to London, from whence orders are expected on that ſubject, particularly as this affair has been hitherto carried on privately, between the King of Great-Britain and the Prince Stadtholder.

LONDON, January 20.

The Canadian merchants now in London, have applied to government, to know if they mean to ſend forces in the ſpring to drive the Americans out of that Province. They have received for anſwer, that they may reſt aſſured that an armament will be ſent to Canada early in the ſpring.

Jan. 25. Lieutenant General Elliott, Colonel of the 15th, or King's light dragoons, is appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in the room of Gen. Cornwallis, deceaſed.

Beſides the men of war now fitting out at Chatham for the North-American ſtation, the Repulſe, Capt. Davies, the Carryſfort, Fanſhaw, and Flora, Briſben, all frigates of 32 guns, are getting ready with the greateſt diſpatch.

Feb. 29. Yeſterday officers under ſailing orders, were ordered to repair to their reſpective regiments, to be ready to embark on a day's notice.

Perſons are going to Glaſgow to contract for ſhipping, bedding, &c. to carry over 3000 troops to America, who are to embark, at Port Glaſgow.

To prevent the tranſports being taken by the ſmall provincial privateers, orders are given to the ſurveyor of the navy, that none be taken up, under 300 tons, and theſe alſo to have ſix 9 pounders upon deck for their defence.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Jan. 21.

"On the 7th of this inſt. a veſſel of about 400 tons burthen, and mounting 10 guns, arrived here laden with corn, and it was ſoon after underſtood, that ſhe was an American veſſel and was come purpoſely to endeavour to trade with the Spaniards, at this port, but it was hindered by the Commiſſioners, who immediately ſent for the Engliſh Conſul, and in two days after the arrival of the veſſel, notice was given to the Commander, Samuel Martin, that he could not be permitted to trade there, nor in any other of the Spaniſh Ports, as orders had been ſent from Madrid to the contrary, and gave the Captain notice to depart accordingly, which he directly complied with."

March 2. Tueſday a meſſenger arrived at St. James's charged with ſome very important diſpatches from the Regency of Hanover; and laſt night was ſent off with ſeveral packets for the Lords of that Electorate.

The Generals Gage and Burgoyne are both to return to America to their respective commands, in a very short time.

This week the following forces are said to be agreed on in Council to be sent to America this spring;

Heſſians, - - - - -	12000
Brunſwickers, - - -	4000
Waldeckers, - - -	2000
	18000
Britiſh,	37000
	55000

The treaty with the Duke of Brunſwick was ſigned by Col. William Fawcitt, the 6th of January, 1775. By this treaty 3,964 men are taken into the pay of Great Britain:—alſo, 336 light infantry, not mounted. Half to be ready to march the 13th of February, and to arrive at the place of embarkation the 25th; the other half to begin their march the laſt week in March; levy money to be paid to the Duke 30 crowns each, at 4s 6d. ½ The King to pay the Duke a ſubſidy of 64 500 German crowns a year, while in pay, and double that for two years after the troops return.

The treaty with the Landgrave of Heſſe, was ſigned at Caſſel, by the ſame gentleman, the 15th of January; by it 12 000 Heſſians are hired; a part to begin their march the 27th of February, and the remainder within four weeks after; 30 crowns banco to be paid for levy money for each man; the ſubſidy to be 45,000 crowns banco, per annum, at 4s. 9d ½ The treaty to continue at leaſt one year after the troops arrive back in the dominions of Heſſe.

That with the Count of Hanau was ſigned the 5th of February, for 668 infantry, to begin to march the 20th of March.—Levy 30 crowns. The annual ſubſidy to be 35,000 crowns.

March 16. A report was current yeſterday, (and perhaps 'twas merely a report) that a meſſenger had arrived the preceding evening from Portugal to the Portugueſe Ambaſſador, and to Lord Suffolk's office, with an account of the death of the King of Portugal, who was ſhot through the head.—But accounts from Liſbon, by the way of France, aſſert as a fact, that the King of Portugal was aſſaſſinated, and that when the account came away, the capital and the whole nation was in the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

A Cork paper taken in the prize tranſport contains debates in the Houſe of Lords as late as the 16th of March, from which the following is extracted:

His Grace the Duke of Grafton ſtated the motion he meant to propoſe to the Houſe, which was ſubſtantially as follows: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, imploring him, out of tender concern for the lives of his people, and to ſtop the further effuſion of blood, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue his Royal Proclamation, to empower the Commander in Chief of his forces in America, or the Commiſſioners or Commiſſioner, (if any ſhould be ſent) to receive, within a reaſonable time, either before or after the arrival of the troops now about to embark, any petition preſented in behalf of the Colonies, ſtating their juſt rights and grievances, and to aſſure them, that ſuch Petition ſhall be conſidered and anſwered."

Lord Shelburne ſeconded the motion.

Lord Dartmouth totally objected to the motion, as highly improper, and tending to interrupt the only meaſures that could be taken to reduce America to obedience. His Lordſhip obſerved, that it was no longer a time to treat with a country in open rebellion, where the government by the authority of this kingdom, was ſubverted, and every act of cruel uſurpation exerciſed.—He thought this motion to highly prejudicial to Great Britain, that he moved the previous queſtion, whether this queſtion be now put; wiſhing to get rid of the motion this way, rather than to give it an abſolute negative, becauſe that he was not willing that a motion ſhould go forth, as if the Miniſtry were abſolutely averſe to all terms of accommodation; but he thought the meaning of the motion fully anſwered in the laſt clauſe of the act of parliament, appointing Commiſſioners to receive the ſubmiſſion of any of the Colonies, whenever they ſhould be diſpoſed to return to due obedience to the mother-country.

On a diviſion of the Houſe there appeared For the Motion, 31.—Againſt it, 91.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 5.

"'Tis very uncertain whether ever this reaches you, however it muſt take its fate. You will no doubt be much ſurprized at not receiving of late any intelligence from this ſide the water, but your wonder will ſoon ceaſe, on being informed that for many months paſt every letter (almoſt) from this to America, and from thence to Great Britain have been intercepted; and are now in the Secretary of State's Office, to be brought forward hereafter, as charges againſt your friends here. This little affects me, for beſides my innocence, I am convinced if the miniſters and Scotchmen ſucceed in enſlaving America, there will be no liberty here, in which caſe I ſhall be very eaſy how ſoon my journey to the other world begins; if they do not ſucceed in their nefarious attempts, they will never dare to meleſt the friends of America here.

"You may be aſſured that the Scotch to a man are your moſt inveterate enemies, and as Scotch politics ſtill rule this country abſolutely, You will from that ſource, draw the principle of the preſent miniſterial conduct againſt you. The preſent plan is this; to have early in the ſpring, 20,000 men in New-England; 10,000 at New-York, and 10,000 in Virginia and the Carolinas; with 10,000 in Canada. Lord Cornwallis is ſailed with 7 regiments from Cork already (about 3000 men) to Virginia, with Sir P. Parker in the Briſtol, a 50 gun ſhip, as Commodore on that ſtation. Burgoyne is to return with his regiment of light horſe; and beſides, 3000 horſes are to be ſent over, to draw the artillery and baggage waggons through the country. It is thought at preſent that General Howe is to command in chief by land, and Lord Howe at ſea; as no older officers will engage in the buſineſs, eſpecially under the preſent poltroon Secretary. The 10,000 men ſent to New-York are to join the force in New-England or to march to Philadelphia by land, as occaſion may require. Col. James of the artillery, who came from Boſton with Gage, has about a month ſince been ſent back with a command of ſeveral bomb ketches, independent of the Admiral or Commander in Chief by land, with orders to burn every town he can come at. Charles Town, South Carolina, is to be the firſt ſacrifice, and then he is to go northward. I withhold any comments on this ſcheme, or thoſe of ſetting on the Indians and ſlaves to murder defenceleſs women and innocent children; but ſurely the God who preſides over the univerſe, with juſtice and mercy, will ſhower down deſtruction on the adviſers as well as executors of ſuch horrid deeds.

"Thus you have the whole force of this country under Scotch Councils, with all its influence in Europe to contend with; for there is not a power in this quarter of the globe that has not been applied to either to take an active part againſt, or at leaſt to withold any aſſiſtance from you, particularly of arms and ammunition: For of the 50,000 men to be ſent againſt you, 20 000 and odd are Germans, Brunſwickers, Heſſians and Hanoverians: 1000 of the guards are alſo to go. In this ſituation, every thinking man here ſuppoſed you would before this have had Agents at foreign Courts, particularly France and Spain, to negotiate for aid, ſince 'tis certain the French will not openly interfere in your behalf 'till you avow an independence.

"In ſhort, the plan, you may depend on, is, as early as poſſible to attack you in various parts with the whole force of this country. If you are conquered, beſides hanging and confiſcations innumerable, the remaining poor ſouls will be worſe ſlaves than the natives of Mexico and Peru. How ſo dreadful an evil is to be prevented, I think common ſenſe points out. There is no alternative but an inſtant declaration of independence and a conſequent negotiation, at leaſt for naval aſſiſtance; or an humble ſubmiſſion to be ſlaves to Scotchmen. The firſt ſtep will give vigour to oppoſition here, which is at preſent ſo torpid as not to afford the leaſt glimmering ray of hope from hence, until it is rouſed by ſome convulſive ſhock. Notwithſtanding, I think your friends increaſe inſtead of diminiſhing; but ſtill, unleſs a very few excepted, they are all indolent, while our enemies are as active as poſſible. Beſides, I do not know how it happens, but ſo it really is, that your enemies here are the only people who get any intelligence of what you are about. Farewell; may heaven proſper all your undertakings."

Extract of a letter from London, February 7.

"Lord George Germaine, or Sackville is made Miniſter abſolute for the American war. Lord Howe is appointed Commander in Chief of the fleet. The Commander at land is not yet determined. Lord Cornwallis is now ready to ſail from Cork with 3000 men for Virginia, to meet General Clinton. The plan is, to march through that Colony, and attack Philadelphia by land, if impracticable by ſea. They reckon, upon paper, to have an army of 30,000, moſtly Germans, in America by June. Burgoyne is to retake Canada with 10,000. If the paſſages over the Blue Ridge are fortified, that way will be impracticable. If offers of ſettlements, &c. are prepared to fling into the camp, in German, when the Germans arrive, it muſt have a great effect. They truſt to the ſlaves, but, more to the Scotch among you. The Generals talked of are, Amherſt's, Count La Lippe, or Harvey. The laſt is moſt probable. If the miniſterial efforts do not ſucceed this campaign, it is over with them."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 13, 1776.

"You will be anxious to know what are the miniſterial intentions, and their force for the next campaign. the following is their army upon paper; Heſſians 12 000, Brunſwickers, Woolfenbutlers, and Waldeckers 5000; ſix regiments under Lord Cornwallis, 3000; eight more to ſail in the ſpring, 4000; Highlanders 2000; now in America 8000.—The ſailing and deſtination of this armament is thus:—Thoſe under Gen. Lord Cornwallis are now embarked at Cork, and wait for ſailing orders—their deſtination Virginia. By the treaty juſt now ſigned, the Germans are to be ready the 27th of this month to march to the ſea coaſt and embark, but for what part of America is not exactly known. The march by land is near ſix weeks, ſo that they cannot ſail before April. The ſecond embarkation from Corke, will be about the ſame time, and it ſeems probable that their deſtination will be againſt Canada, under General Burgoyne, who is ſoliciting that command; in the mean time, the 29th regiment, with General Carleton's brother, is to ſail from hence immediately, to reinforce Quebec, ſuppoſing that they can get high enough up the river, as far as the Iſle of Orleans, to make good their march by land. The regiments under Lord Cornwallis, are the 37th, 33d, 54th, 15th, 28th and 46th. Thoſe for the ſpring, are the 34th, 53d, 62d, 3d, 9th, 11th, 20th, and 24th. Lord Howe is appointed to the command at ſea. but the commanders at land are not known; certain however it is, that there are two Lieutenant Generals, and one of them old, that go with the Germans, ſo that it muſt be ſome one of great reputation and old in the ſervice to command over them; it is therefore conjectured Count la Lippe will be the man; he commanded the army in Portugal the laſt war. They are taking up Eaſt India men for the tranſport ſervice, ſuppoſing they will be able to beat off the cruizers. A great number of artillery and waggon horſes are to be ſent, and a train of large battering cannon are preparing, which it would ſeem can only be intended againſt Quebec, ſhould it be taken by General Montgomery.

"The Engliſh and Iriſh troops go with infinite reluctance, and ſtrong guards are obliged to be kept upon the tranſports to keep them from deſerting by wholeſale.—The Germans too, I am well informed, are almoſt mutinous; but the Landgrave of Heſſe is an abſolute tyrant, and muſt be obeyed;—It is therefore conceived, that if the Congreſs have propoſals prepared in Engliſh and German to diſtribute amongſt them when they land, which no precautions can prevent, multitudes will deſert. Upon the whole, the miniſtry, if every thing favours them, may have about thirty thouſand men in America the latter end of June. They will have no horſe but two regiments of light dragoons, that are now there, and Burgoyne's which is to go. If the Americans have horſe well trained to the woods, it will harraſs ſuch an army infinitely; and if they act upon the defenſive, intrench well, harraſs them continually, cut off their convoys, and if ever they hazard an engagement, make your puſh upon one wing, it is imagined here, that no General on earth can make the campaign deciſive; and it is hardly poſſible this country can ſtand another. They have found it impoſſible to recruit in England, Ireland, or Scotland; though the leading people of the laſt are to a man violently againſt America; they have therefore been obliged to draught from the other regiments, to complete thoſe which are going: ſo that when the whole are embarked, there will be ſcarce 2000 men remaining in Ireland, and as many in England, beſides the foot guards and cavalry. I am well aſſured, that the French government will wink at the exportation of arms and ammunition.

"The Miniſtry will encourage the forging the paper currency of the Colonies, to diſtreſs them. The whole of the American war is now confided to Lord George Sackville. His abilities are moderate, his pride infinite, his enmity moſt inveterate to Liberty, and his mind unprincipled enough to execute the worſt deſigns againſt it by the worſt means.—Colonel Allen and his fellow priſoners, were kept in irons in Pendennis caſtle, but before they could be reached by a Habeas Corpus, they were put on board the Solebay man of war, and carried to Corke, from whence they are, it is ſaid, to be ſent priſoners to Boſton. God bleſs you and proſper your undertakings."

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Feb. 1.

"Lord Cornwallis ſailed from Cork the 12th inſtant.—Two tranſports are fitting out here for Boſton with neceſſaries for the troops. One is a large ſhip, with 16 guns, and will have proviſions. The other will have ſhoes, hoſe, and clothing, and eight or ten guns. They will be ready to ſail in about 14 days."

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, dated Feb 26.

"Colonel Allen and the priſoners with him, who were brought over with Brook Watſon, remained ſome time at Pendennis Caſtle in Cornwall. Adminiſtration were embarraſſed. They have at length ordered them back in the Solebay man of war. She is arrived at Cork from whence he goes direct to Boſton. The people of Dublin collected upwards of one hundred pounds for their relief, and it was ſent to Cork for them. Our friends in London attended to their caſe while here, and would have exerted every nerve to effect their releaſe, had they not been ſo unexpectedly removed. The people are in ſentiment nearly as when you left England. Party diviſions have been carried to a much greater heighth, through the conduct of government in obtaining a ſet of fulſome addreſſes approving of the American war. The effect theſe were expected to have on the public at large, was entirely counteracted by the vigourous exertions of many of our friends, who obtained *in England* an equal number of petitions of a conciliatory nature. This is now generally ſubſiding, as Scotland has completed her number. My opinion is the ſame as when I had the pleaſure of converſing with you. The power of the Crown is ſo great, and the corruption of the people ſo general, that nothing can be expected on this ſide the water. The ſalvation of American Freedom, and the reſtoration of *our conſtitution*, ſtrange as it may ſeem, depends *on your ſucceſs*. Hitherto you have had a variety of circumſtances concurring in your favour, and I hope the approaching ſummer will open upon you every cheering proſpect. The Heavens have fought on your ſide—Many tranſports have been diſabled and wrecked at home. This campaign will determine the conteſt, and it behoves you to be prepared for the different diviſions of troops that are ordered againſt you. Lord Cornwallis is at Cork with three thouſand troops and nearly ready to ſail—He is deſigned for Virginia to meet Gen. Clinton. The intention is to march through that country, and attack Philadelphia. Miniſtry declare they ſhall have an army in America by June conſiſting of 30 000, but moſt of them will be Germans, they have not yet procured the ſanction of Parliament; the buſineſs is however conſidered as done, and the uniform compliance of that abandoned aſſembly does not juſtify a doubt reſpecting it. Lord G. Germaine (formerly Sackville) is miniſter for the American department. Lord Howe is appointed chief commander of the fleet. Shuldham is to be recalled. Lord North as yet keeps his ground, though it is ſtrongly ſuſpected that at the end of this ſeſſion he will reſign the helm to another pilot, the Minden hero will probably be the man. The conduct of Lord Dunmore is generally reprobated, and we with the Virginians could lay their hands on him. By the Sampſon, Capt. Couper from New York, we have advices as late as the 10th of January, though no confirmation of the ſurrender of Quebec. That event muſt, we think long ſince have taken place, and meaſures are conducted by government accordingly. Burgoyne is to command the forces deſigned to retake Canada, 10 000 are ſaid to be the number; theſe particulars you may depend on.—The recruiting parties in different parts of the country meet with but little ſucceſs. The bulk of the people are averſe to the war, and though ſuch numbers of the merchant ſhips are laid up, it is with great difficulty Seamen can be procured to man the frigates. At this hour a preſs is very generally expected. To victual the tranſports the more readily, an embargo is laid on all proviſions from Ireland, except to England and the plantations in the Weſt Indies. The Iriſh are diſpleaſed, and the Proteſtants there, to a man almoſt, except the dependents on government, are favourers of America.

"As very few ſhips arrive but to government, we are imperfectly informed of your tranſactions. The Gazette of London has become as infamous as the Gazette of Bruſſels. When it gives any intelligence it is ſo mutilated that the ſhadow of the fact only remains. When any event of importance happens in your favour, it would be very material and advantageous, if a circumſtantial account was immediately tranſmitted. When you ſucceed the people are in triumph, and the miniſterial advocates are depreſſed and ſilent.

"Col. Boyd is again in London. I hear he came through your camp, and that on your making a diſcovery of him he haſtily departed. Many Americans are here, ſome dumb, others ſanguine in the common cauſe, others, to their eternal diſgrace, advocates for the Miniſtry.

"Are there no opportunities of your conveying a line with ſafety? Through Philadelphia, or New-York. I ſhould imagine it might eaſily be accompliſhed. Our friend Wilkes is a candidate for the Chamberlainſhip in the gift of the Livery. Alderman Bull is in a poor ſtate of health, a warmer friend America cannot boaſt, though I fear he will ſoon be removed to a more peaceful ſtate. The cauſe has been the object to which he has ſacrificed. Lee, the elder, is an Alderman, he behaves with ſpirit.

Sayer has brought his action against Lord Rochford for false imprisonment. You heard I doubt not of that childish plot. Nothing has disgraced the judgment of administration so much, except their blundering American conduct. The Somerset man of war is just arrived, what news she brings we cannot yet learn. We are often amused with reports of disunion among the Provincials; these reports answer the purpose of a day, but nothing farther. Men who have taken up arms in so glorious a cause will sacrifice to each other, and not permit any thing to operate to the prejudice of the common good. *—Union cannot too strongly and frequently be inculcated.* All depends upon it.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, March 22.

"The wind has been so long to the westward, that the fleet of transports have been retarded, some of them full two months. The news papers will give you all the information it is in our power further at present to furnish. The design of administration is declared to be, *absolute unconditional submission on your part*, and to effect this, they are straining every nerve. It is the opinion of some of the most intelligent, that if you are successful this campaign, and it is most devoutly to be wished you may bid defiance to any future efforts to subdue you. The expences attending this merciless business are already enormous, and at the close of the year the national debt will be as great, as at the close of the late war. Many manufacturers are loudly complaining, and the Coventry trade is in a state of stagnation: The Lyon branches in the north are nearly in the same situation.—What then must the year produce? We have confirmed the news of the unfortunate defeat at Quebec. We hope however it may yet be subdued before any succour can arrive from hence. The 29th regiment were sent with Carleton's brother some weeks ago, but are still at Portsmouth, detained by contrary winds. It has been a matter of astonishment, that the town of Boston has not been destroyed. We imagine it might have been burnt long since. It would have been a happy circumstance if the troops could have been dispossessed of it. They would then have had no place of security. The burning Norfolk has made serious impressions, and the like fate to a few towns more, will increase the number of those, who have long lamented and exclaimed against such unexampled cruelty. The foreign troops will not, it is imagined, all be ready till the beginning of May; some may be sent probably next month. Burgoyne is destined for Canada with 10 000 British and Germans, Clinton and Cornwallis are destined to the South, Virginia, and Carolina. It is certain that the whole army (Scotch excepted) are disinclined to the service. An idea has been suggested that foreigners have nothing to do in this quarrel; that if on invitation, they should not readily join, or refuse to act;—a proclamation, declaring, that every soul taken, should be put to death, officers and men, without distinction,—it would not be unreasonable but equitable. They are invaders of the worst kind, and should be treated accordingly. A measure of this nature would be productive of more favourable consequences in the army than you may be aware of. Desperate situations require desperate exertions. The government keep us all ignorant of what is passing on your side; they have not published any thing since December, and that only about St. John's, excepting the Congress account of the late Quebec misfortune. It would be a happy circumstance if some mode of communication could be thought of.

"You will get verbal information respecting many transports now outward bound, their size, &c. several in this port are large, carrying 14 or 16 guns.—One of the Captains told me, they had a double quantity of stores and ammunition, and that he apprehended they were to be sent on some service after the delivery of their respective cargoes. Every possible care should be taken to intercept some of these. All the masters of them are not enemies.

"Dr. Price has published a very able pamphlet. It has had a rapid sale, and will tend to open the eyes of the nation. You will soon receive it.

"Sir Peter Parker's squadron was entirely dispersed. Many put back, some into French ports, and others into Lisbon; as the wind is now likely to come about, they will be again collecting together. Sir Peter, with Lord Cornwallis, did not put back, so that they probably weathered the storm."

Extract of a letter from England, Feb. 27.

"The treaties with Hesse for 12000 men with Brunswick for 4084, and with Hanau, for 668, are laid before Parliament, and will receive their approbation this week.—The first body of them is not yet embarked at Stade; and the second is not stipulated to march till the latter end of next month. They are to be landed at Leith, to march from thence to Glasgow, and embark there for America. It may therefore be concluded, that they will not reach their destination till June or July. The plan of the war is this:—An army of about 10000 Germans and British troops, under General Burgoyne is to attack Quebec; 3 or 4000 British, under the Generals Clinton and Cornwallis, are to attack Virginia and the Carolinas.—If Howe maintains his post in Boston, the main body is to join him there, to attack the posts which may annoy them, and by carrying those, cover the embarkation of the whole, which is to land at New York, and occupying Hudson's river so as to intercept all communication between the North and South, proceed against Crown-Point, St. John's and Montreal.

"They flatter themselves, that in one campaign, they can effect a junction, and the entire reduction of Canada, from which they are to fall next year with their united forces upon New-England. They conceive too that the Indians would join them if they once had a footing in the country, with a respectable force. Their fleet, which they will endeavour to make up an hundred sail, is to occupy the principal rivers, and line the coast, cruising three deep, so as to intercept whatever attempts to pass. The squadron under Sir Peter Parker, with Lord Cornwallis and the troops for Virginia, sailed about ten days ago from Cork; but was shattered and dispersed by violent and adverse winds.—Some of them were driven back to Cork, and had not sailed again last post. Sir Peter goes with reluctance, and so little harmony subsists between him and Cornwallis, that he actually left him behind, and his Lordship was obliged to pursue him in a pilot boat some leagues to sea. Clinton and Cornwallis are utterly destitute of military abilities, and only remarkable for hard drinking. Lord Howe and his brother will probably act with more harmony, though they both affect reluctance in the service.—Admiral Graves arrived a few days since, and brought the news of the defeat of Montgomery and Arnold, before Quebec; with the death of the former, and the captivity of the latter. This news has elated the Ministry beyond measure, while the friends of America lament the fate of those brave and valuable men, without despairing of Quebec's being taken before it can be relieved. For that purpose however, the 29th regiment is just sailed with Governor Carleton's brother, being persuaded by Mr. Brooke Watson, that they can get up as high as Isle Orleans before the thaw.——This Mr. Watson is now giving administration all the assistance, which your permission for his passing through the country has furnished him with, for the destruction of America.—The reward he solicits, is the contract for supplying batteaus, &c. Dr. Price has published an admirable pamphlet, in which he has demonstrated the ruinous tendency of these measures, and that they cannot continue long without the destruction of public credit. The revenue is certainly bolstered up for the present, and cannot be supported long.

"I have nothing more to add, but that if the Colonies continue firm and unanimous, it is the judgment of every sensible man here, that the Ministry cannot prevail against them. It is certain that every part of the army, English, Irish, and Germans, (the Scotch excepted) are averse to the service, and that the expence is such as this nation cannot endure."

NEW-YORK, May 30.

By Express arrived here on Thursday Evening last from Boston, we have the following important Intelligence, viz.

THAT the Continental armed schooner the Franklin, commanded by Captain Mugford, on the 17th instant, took and carried into Boston, a ship from England, about 300 tons burthen, mounting six carriage guns. She left England the 4th of April in company with nine sail of transports, under convoy of a frigate, bound to Boston. The following is an Invoice of her cargo, as delivered from the office of ordnance.

Laden on board the HOPE, Mr. John Williams, Contractor, and Alexander Lundsdale, Master, the under-mentioned particulars, to be transported to Boston, in North-America, (the dangers of the seas only excepted) and there delivered to the Commissary of the Artillery, or to such persons as the Officer commanding the Royal Artillery shall appoint to receive them. In further part of Col. Cleveland's demand, ordered by the Board the 26th of July last.

1000 Carabines, with bayonets and steel ram rods; 1000 carabine cartouch boxes; 1000 slings. Spare travelling carriages, 24 pair heavy, and 12 pair light, with traversing handspikes for ditto. Hand saws, 48 in a case. Sand bags, 5000 bushel, and 5000 half bushel bags. Mantlets of cured hides, 100 in 20 cases. Broad axes, 144. Hand hammers, 60. Grindstones with troughs, 15. Falling-axes, 300. Hand hatchets, 500. Hand-bills, 500. Wheelbarrows, 268. Hand barrows, 150. Spades, 1000; ditching ditto, 250; shovels, 750 shod, and 250 iron. Coils of rope, 1 of 4 ½ inch, 1 of 3 inch, 1 of 2½ inch, and 2 of 2 inch, tarred rope; 1 of 3¼ inch, 1 of 2 inch, 2 of 1½ inch, white rope.

Carpenter's tools in sets.

Hand-saws whet and set, 6; tenon ditto, 6; turning ditto, 6; broad-axes, helv'd, 6; adzes, helv'd, 6; pin mau's, 6; hammers, 6 claw and 6 rivetting ditto. Chissels, broad helv'd, 6; scribing ditto, 6; heading, ditto, 12; pareing ditto, 6; forming ditto 36, mortising ditto 24, large ditto 11. Gouges, 36 formers, 6, picking ditto, 12 trunnion ditto. Pieces or pads, flock and springs 6, bits for ditto, 72; drawborers, helv'd, 24; pincers, 6 pair; engineers augers, 8 to a set, 6; iron squares, 6; brass chalk line rolls, 6; chalk lines, 12 knots; iron compasses, 6 pair; shafts for engineers augers, 12; two feet rules, 6; black lead pencils, 6 dozen; 6 dozen ditto for tenon saws; gimblets sorted, 124. large spike ditto, 12; glue, 12 pounds; cooper glue pots, 6, fish-skins, 6; mallets, 6; betts, or small iron crows, 6. Planes, long, with irons fixed; 6 fore planes, 12 smoothing ditto; half inch grove, one and a half skew rabbit, one inch square do. ¼ inch do. three quarter inch beed, ¼ ditto, one and a quarter ogee, one inch, three quarter, one half ditto, one inch quarter round, three quarter inch, five eights, ditto, one half inch philisters, plows with six irons, 6 of each, contained in six chests. Hambro' lines, 50. Eleven barrels spikes, from 5 to 8 and half inches. Nails, 24 l. 385,000. Pick-axes, with helves, 500. Sledge hammers, with helves, 25; augers with shafts 75: 1500 copper-hoop'd barrels of gun-powder, equal to 75 tons.

STILLINGFLEET DUMFORD.

Office of Ordnance, Nov. 4, 1775.

The above mentioned valuable prize being taken, and unloaded in sight of the men of war, gave them inexpressible mortification.—They meditated vengeance against the gallant Captain Mugford, which they very soon had an opportunity to execute; for on the Sunday following, in company with Captain Cunningham in the Lady Washington, a small privateer, armed with swivels, blunderbusses and musquets. As he was going out on another cruize, his vessel ran aground in the Gut, and his consort anchored near him.—The men of war observing the vessels going out, had prepared 13 or 14 barges to attack them and about nine or ten o'clock, they appeared as coming from towards Boston. Captain Mugford hailed them and asked whence they came? They answered from Boston!—He ordered them to keep off or he would fire upon them; they begged for God's sake he would not fire for they were coming on board him. He, and all his men, instantly fired, and cutting the cable, brought his broadside to bear, when he fired his cannon loaded with musquet balls directly upon them.

Before the cannon could be charged again, 2 or 3 boats were along side, each supposed to have upwards of 20 men (the privateer had but 21, including officers) 5 or 6 more boats soon came up, and attempted to board her, while 4 or 5 more did the same to the other privateer, which had but 6 men on board; but these two little companies, behaved with such bravery, resolution, and activity, that after a sharp contest of more than half an hour, the assailants thought proper to retire, leaving behind them 2 of their boats (which had attacked the Franklin) with all the men belonging to them, who were either killed, or drowned: and it is thought great numbers, either killed or wounded, were in the boats that went off.

The brave Capt. Mugford, of the schooner Franklin, was the only man killed in either of the vessels; he unfortunately received a ball, which in a few minutes put a period to his valuable life.—He lived and died a Hero.—His last words were to encourage his men with the hopes of victory.—He belonged to Marblehead, where his remains were sent for interment.

Twelve thousand three hundred and ten pounds of Salt-Petre, of this Country Manufacture, were last week paid for at Watertown; and one Powder Mill has for six weeks past made 1000 pounds a week, of excellent powder, three or four Mills are just beginning to work.

The Hon. Continental Congress have promoted Horatio Gates, Esq; late Adjutant-General, to the rank of Major-General, and Thomas Mifflin, Esq; late Quarter-Master General, to that of a Brigadier-General.

Yesterday Capt. Allen, arrived here from Rhode-Island, and says, Capt. Biddle, in a Continental brig, sent in a sloop from St. Croix, last Saturday, laden with Rum, Sugar, and Salts. She was bound for Liverpool, in Nova-Scotia.

Two of the Continental fleet sailed from Newport last week, in order to cruize in Boston bay.

The Cockswain of a barge belonging to one of his Majesty's ships now at Nantasket road, we hear came to town yesterday from that place, and reports, that he with the crew were sent on shore for milk, but rather than return on board the ship, delivered themselves up to the people of Boston, where they were kindly received.

The Cerberus frigate watered at Block-Island on Sunday the 22d instant; and chased some fishing boats into Newport, Sunday week.

The brig that was consort with the Cerberus is said to be sailed for Halifax, with three prizes; some of them said to be from France.

Wednesday the 15th instant, was launched at Providence, the Continental ship America, of 32 guns, esteemed a very fine vessel.

[Omitted for want of room,

Letter the II. on the absurdity and wickedness of continuing the usual public prayers for the King. A piece on the slavery of negroes, and several other pieces, which will be inserted as soon as room will admit.]

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGRO MAN, 15 or 16 years of age, beats the drum, and plays the fife, a cook, and tends horses.

LIKEWISE,

A young NEGRO GIRL, about 14 years of age, does house work, both have had the small-pox and measles.——Inquire of the Printer. 43—6

REFINED BAR IRON,

Directly from the Works,

Sold by ROBERT ERSKINE,

Near White-Hall Ferry, New-York.

N. B. Orders for iron, drawn to any size, from ¼ to 3 inches square; and from 1 ¼ to 5 inches flat, executed with punctuality and dispatch. Mill iron, rudder irons, &c. drawn to patterns. 32—6.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER, either all together, or in such parts as will best suit the purchaser,

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES of excellent LAND, being part of the patent of Hyde-Park, in the County of Dutchess, about seven miles above the town of Poughkeepsie, and within a mile and a half of one of the best landings upon the North-River.—For farther particulars, inquire of the subscriber, near the premises, or of Doctor Samuel Bard, in New York.

43—6 JOHN BARD.

NEW-JERSEY,

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY,

Trenton, May 15, 1776.

WHEREAS unanimity amongst all ranks of people is at this time of imminent danger, most essential to the peace, safety, and defence of this Colony: And whereas this Committee have been informed, that sundry persons in divers parts of this province, paying no respect to the General Association recommended to the inhabitants thereof; or to their own welfare, are attempting to raise mobs and riots with a view, as this Committee is informed to fix prices to several commodities, much under what they can either be manufactured at, or imported for, though greatly wanted, and at this critical juncture very difficult to be procured, particularly salt, wool, and coarse linens: And as such conduct can have no other tendency but to create divisions amongst us, and deter those who are willing, from risking their property in order to procure those necessary articles, whereby they will become scarcer and the poorer sort of people in the end greatly suffer.——This Committee find themselves under the necessity of declaring, that as it is their duty, so they are determined, as far as in them lies, to protect every peaceable inhabitant of this province, in the secure possession of his property, as well as the free enjoyment of every civil privilege that he is entitled to from the community, from all riots or riotous attempts whatever: In order thereto, this Committee do request, that all Committees of Observation, Magistrates and other officers, as well civil as military in this Colony, will exert themselves, and be particularly careful to suppress all attempts to raise any mobs or riots in the parts they reside in, and to preserve the peace of society.—This Committee do at the same time request, that all persons who may have any of those articles to dispose of, (and those who have large quantities are desired to do it) will consider the poor people in this time of general calamity, and not exact extravagant prices, especially on such as have been procured at low rates, more particularly the article of Salt.

THIS Committee being informed, that sundry ill disposed persons within this Colony, have engrossed considerable sums of gold and silver specie, and are attempting to dispose of the same for paper currency, (particularly Continental) at more than the value that has been, heretofore fixed on gold or silver coin made current in this province, and as such a practice must have an immediate tendency to depreciate the value of paper currency, it is hereby resolved, that no person possessed of gold or silver coin within this province, shall receive a greater value therefor in paper currency, than such denomination of coins, have been accustomed to pass for in this colony, under penalty of being considered as enemies to the liberties of America, and treated accordingly.

By Order of the Committee,

Attest. SAMUEL TUCKER, Sec'ry.
JOHN DENNIS, Deputy Sec'ry.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the Committee of the South East Precinct of Dutchess County, the 20th May, 1776, whereby Joseph Field, and Benajah Tubbs, were ordered to pursue apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, John Underhill, a person notoriously disaffected to the liberties of America, and who was then under bonds to the said Committee, not to leave the place without their leave, and also to attend said Committee at their call; and said UNDERHILL having left his place of residence, with a design to join the ministerial armies; and having also persuaded others, even servants to go with him.—We the said Joseph Field, and Benajah Tubbs, do offer the above reward, and all necessary charges, to any person who shall apprehend this dangerous person, and return him to said Committee, or confine him in any gaol, so that he may be had. Said Underhill is a person about five feet eleven inches high black strait hair, something short, brown complexion, very full mouth, and hard favoured &c. All persons are desired to have a look out, and apprehend said villain, and shall be intitled to the above reward, by

43—6 JOSEPH FIELD, of BENAJAH TUBBS.

POET's CORNER.

NO muſe I aſk to aid my lays,
I ſeek no never-fading bays,
To flouriſh round my lyre;
To Heav'n I raiſe the vocal ſtring,
Aſſur'd that whilſt to Heav'n I ſing,
My ſtrains it will inſpire.

Eternal pow'r who rul'ſt above,
Almighty ſource of wond'rous love,
Who knows my inmoſt heart;
Who knows how gratefully, how ſtrong,
My fervent ſoul excites my ſong,
Thy harmony impart!

From our deſerts we have no hope,
But on thy pity's boundleſs ſcope,
We only can depend;
O now exert thy wonted aid,
And come in mercy's robe array'd,
Our God, Redeemer, friend.

Defeat the ſchemes and arms of thoſe,
Who without cauſe have turn'd our foes,
Deſert them in their need;
They tread on juſtice and her laws:
Oh! fight our battles, aid our cauſe,
And be our God indeed.

And ſure thy goodneſs muſt demand
Unceaſing worſhip from our hand,
On each revolving morn;
Ingratitude, thou worſt of crimes,
Depart from theſe our native climes,
We view thee here with ſcorn.

America for faith renown'd,
To earth's moſt wide and diſtant bound,
Hard drives thee with her rod:
Grateful to all for bleſſings given,
She cannot be unjuſt to Heaven,
Unthankful to her God.

No, when a people's ſins can ſhake,
And ſet an empire quite at ſtake,
All, all muſt patriots prove;
All will reform ere 'tis too late,
And ſave from its impending fate,
The country which they love.

Come then, my friends, to th' holy fane,*
For would we victʼry wiſh to gain,
Our vows we there muſt pay;
Invoke high Heaven to bleſs our hoſt,
And he who loves his country moſt,
Moſt fervently will pray.

* *This was ſent before the Faſt, but did not come to hand till after it.*

New-York, 15th May, 1776.

☞ WHEREAS a conſiderable number of Newspapers, printed by the Subſcriber, has, for many months paſt, been delivered weekly, directed to ſundry perſons on the back road, from New-York to Hartford, through Eaſt-Cheſter, North-Caſtle, Salem, White Plains, Bedford, Pound Ridge, Danbury, Newtown, Woodbury, Waterbury, Farmingbury, New-Milford, Newbury, Ridgefield, Ridgebury and Fredericksburg:—And whereas the ſaid Papers were delivered at an under price to the Riders, on conſideration that they ſhould be accountable for all they ſo received, and make payment for each Paper at entrance, for ſix months to come; and at the expiration of that time, to make payments again as at entrance for other ſix months, and ſo on; ſo that the Printer might be at no expence, trouble or hazard, in getting the money for the ſaid papers, his profits upon them at the rate he delivered them to the Rider, being very inconſiderable,—But the Riders having inadvertently taken ſome Subſcribers, and delivered papers without receiving payments, at their requeſt the Subſcriber agreed to wait for payment till the end of each quarter, then to be paid for the whole number carried by each Rider.—But they having egregiouſly failed in making payment according to agreement, having paid nothing worth notice, ſo that the Subſcriber is now out of pocket, for nearly the whole expence of the papers delivered on the back road—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, to All Perſons concerned, that, unleſs immediate payment be made, to the Printer, for all papers carried by the preſent Riders on that road, or good ſecurity given, that the ſum in arrear ſhall ſhortly be paid, and that due and regular payments ſhall be made for the Papers the ſaid Riders may carry in future, they will be diſcontinued but two or three weeks longer, by the Printer, JOHN HOLT.

CINNAMON, MACE, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, PEPPER; AND RUSSIA DUCK,
TO BE SOLD, BY
DANIEL PHENIX.

DR. CLOSSY's reſpects to the young gentlemen who attended his prelections in Anatomy laſt winter, and extremely regrets the ſudden interruption which deprived him of the pleaſure of compleating his courſe, with thoſe experiments in Optics, which were intended to illuſtrate the manner in which the viſual powers are exerciſed, in conveying to the mind, the forms and qualities of external objects; and likewiſe the changes from a ſtate of health, whereby viſion is weakened, impeded, or totally aboliſhed. But as he hopes ere long to be reinſtated in College, or ſome other convenient place, care will be taken to give the gentlemen notice in due time, ſo that nothing ſhall be wanting to complete thoſe prelections, ſo conducive to the welfare of mankind.

April 17th, 1776. 37—

LEFT with the ſubſcriber at Smith-Town, on Long-Iſland, a white HORSE, appears about twelve years old, branded with a B on the left thigh, about fourteen hands high;—the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take ſaid horſe away, otherways he will be ſold within forty days from this time.

Smith-Town, May 9, 1776. 42—5
EPENETUS SMITH.

STOCKHOLM and DICKSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Sugar Houſes in French-Church-Street,

BEST French and Carolina Indigo.
Steel and Chocolate.
A Quantity of the following Articles, viz.
Beſt of Muſcovado SUGARS.
Weſt India RUM.
New York ditto.
New-England, ditto.
MELASSES.
A few Cheſts of Green TEA.
A few pieces of CAMBRICKS.
Beſt Virginia TOBACCO.
Spices of different KINDS.
Refined Sugars of all SORTS.

☞ The above Articles will be SOLD cheap by the Quantity for Caſh. 42—5

MATTHEW ERNEST,

BEGS Leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he is removed from the houſe he formerly lived in near the Albany Pier, to the houſe wherein Henry Cruger, Eſq; lately lived, in Hanover-Square; where any gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel lodgings and boarding.

N. B. He has for ſale, Neuteburgh Salve; alſo the very beſt ſort of Salt Petre Hams. 42—5

WANTED,

A YOUNG man for a waiter, that writes a good hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer. [42 5

A Powder-Works, in Conſequence of an agreement with the committee of ſafety, made at their ſeſſions at Trenton, on the 11th day of May inſtant, is now erecting at Morris-Town, in the county of Morris, and province of New Jerſey, by Jacob Ford, jun. All perſons in ſaid province, who now have, or hereafter may have any good merchantable ſalt petre to diſpoſe of, are requeſted to carry it to Samuel Tucker, Eſq; at Trenton, to Azariah Dunham, at New-Brunſwick, to John Blanchard, Eſq; at Eliſabeth-Town, to William Camp, at Newark, or to ſaid Ford or his father at Morris-Town, of whom they will receive four ſhillings and two-pence, proclamation money, per lb. and a certificate of the quantity delivered, by which certificate, agreeable to a reſolve of the convention (or congreſs) of ſaid province, they will be entitled to receive a bounty of one ſhilling per lb. And all merchants and traders in ſaid province of New-Jerſey, who have any ſulphur on hand, are earneſtly requeſted to carry it to the above-named gentlemen, for which they will receive the caſh, at the rate of forty-ſix ſhillings, New-York currency, per hundred weight. And whereas the province is in the greateſt want of the article POWDER, at this time of moſt imminent danger, when the collected ſtrength of Great Britain, and the mercenary aid of neighbouring powers, threaten the rights and liberties of the thirteen united provinces with ruin and deſtruction, it is hoped, and humbly requeſted of the reſpective county and town committees, that they will aſſiſt ſaid Ford, by encouraging the inhabitants (in their reſpective diſtricts) to immediately go into the manufacturing of ſalt petre; which favour will not only be humbly acknowledged of them by him, but of every perſon who ſets up the manufacturing of that article, and will furniſh him therewith.

TO THE FRIENDS OF AMERICAN FREEDOM, in Town and Country:

A Large number of AXES, SPADES and SHOVELS being wanted, than can be immediately made, any perſon who has either to ſpare, ſhall receive the full value in caſh, on bringing it to the Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General's Office, whether it be new, or ſecond hand.

Thoſe that are willing to contract for the delivery of a large or ſmall number of the aforeſaid tools, may depend on meeting with good encouragement, by applying ſpeedily, as above.

Elizabeth-Town Committee Chamber, May 10, 1776.

WHEREAS the ſpreading of the SMALL POX at this time of public calamity muſt be attended with very bad conſequences.—*Ordered*, Therefore, that if any Doctor or others ſhall in future preſume to inoculate within this townſhip, on any pretence whatſoever, that he or they ſo offending ſhall be deemed enemies to this country, and ſhall be dealt with accordingly.

Publiſhed by Order of Committe,
41—4 NOAH MARSH, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO new WAGGONS and a ſecond handed CHAIR, to be exchanged for a HORSE. Inquire of the Printer. 51—4

A SMALL Aſſortment of GOLD and SILVER HAT LOOPS, and BUTTONS, to be ſold by CARY DUNN, living in Crown-Street, near the New Dutch Church. 41—4

CORNELIUS BRADFORD,

HAVING now opened the *Merchant's Coffee-Houſe*, in this city, begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to keep it in ſuch a manner as to give ſatisfaction; that he will endeavour to render it as uſeful and convenient as poſſible. Intereſting intelligence will be carefully collected; the greateſt attention will be given to the arrival of veſſels, when trade and navigation ſhall reſume their former channels. He will endeavour to obtain all the public papers from time to time that may contribute for information or amuſement.—Liquors, uſual at ſuch places, and any other which gentlemen may chuſe to call for, will always be ready. The reſpectable public may depend upon it, that he will do every thing in his power to make the houſe extenſively uſeful and agreeable.

THE Houſe of LEONARD LISPENARD, Eſq; in Wall Street, is now occupied for the purpoſes of a College: The ſtudents of King's College in the city of New-York, are deſired to attend on Friday the 3rd inſtant, at which time the ſenior claſs will be examined by a Committee of Governors, and ſuch will be graduated as ſhall be found properly qualified. The examination of candidates for admiſſion will be held in the ſame place, the firſt week in the month of June. 41—4

New York, May 15th, 1776.

New York, 14th May 1776.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON *Thurſday night, (ſuppoſed to be after 11 o'clock) the 9th inſtant, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, (in Huntington, Suffolk county, Long-Iſland,) was broke open, together with a cheſt therein, from whence were ſtolen ſundry parcels of money to the amount of between 4 and £.500. One parcel of which, had contained £.349, but ſeveral ſums having been taken out, it contained when ſtolen, only the remainder. Another parcel, containing £.100: 8—(which had been taken out of the laſt mentioned,)—Another parcel containing ſmall ſums for particular perſons, whoſe names were written on each. Bills of different Colonies and emiſſions, which were looſe in the cheſt, to a conſiderable amount, and about 20 dollars in ſilver. The above money conſiſted chiefly of Continental bills, with conſiderable ſums of Connecticut and New York bills of the Congreſs, old emiſſions, and loan office, with ſome Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and moſt other money bills now current.*

Whoever will diſcover the robber, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the money recovered ſhall receive the above reward, or proportionably for any part of it, with all reaſonable charges.

41—4 NATHANIEL WILLIAMS.

Hanover-ſquare, New-York, May 16, 1776.

JEREMIAH ANDREWS,
JEWELLER,

THINKS proper to inform the Public, that he hath been abſent from New-York ſome time, and underſtanding that many things have been called for in his way, during his abſence;—that he is now returned to his former place of buſineſs, where he will gratefully receive the commands of his kind friends and cuſtomers, which ſhall be performed with faithfulneſs and diſpatch.

☞ Said ANDREWS will give a good price for old GOLD and SILVER. 41—4

Woodbridge, May 11, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcribers on Saturday night the 4th of this inſtant, two young Negro men, viz. The one remarkably black, and has a Scar on the back of his left hand, as if it had been burnt, goes by the name of SAMBO, is about 5 feet 2 inches high; and carried off with him in particular, a ſtriped ſilk jacket. The other not quite ſo black, about the ſame height as the other, goes by the name of CATO, has a very down ſurly look; they had and took with them a number of clothes, and it is ſuppoſed ſtole a ſmall ſkiff, or bettoe, in order to get on board a man of war; they are each about 20 years of age, and pretty ſaucy.—Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negroes, ſo that their maſters may get them again ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward for each, and all reaſonable charges paid by

ISAAC FREEMAN, and
41—4 *CAMPYON CUTTER.*

SALT-PETER'D HAMS,

OF the beſt kind, (ſuch as have been ſold ſeveral years paſt, by Meſſrs. John and William Imlay)—may be had of
THEODORUS VAN WYCK.
New-York, May 16, 1776. 41—4

DESERTED,

FROM the Continental Army at New-York, on the 4th inſtant, JAMES JOHNSON, a ſoldier, belonging to the firſt Company in the Twenty-ſecond Regiment, commanded by Samuel Wyllys, Eſq;—Said Johnſon is a middle ſized well made man, about 30 years old, wears ſhort black hair, is in ragged apparel, much addicted to ſtrong drink, is an Iriſhman, frequently uſes this expreſſion, "Your Honour," when talking to his ſuperiors.—Whoever will take up ſaid Johnſon, and deliver him to me, or ſend him to ſaid Regiment, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,
41—4 HENRY CHAMPION, Lieut.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in the corporation of Burlington, called Mount Airy, the property of DRURY WAKE, Eſq; containing 300 acres, forty of which are meadow, now under improvement, and may be rendered very valuable at the ſmall expence of maintaining a bank of about ſixteen roods. The ſituation is really elegant for a Gentleman's rural retreat, having an extenſive front on the banks of the Delaware, with the benefit of a ſhad fiſhery, and good angling for perch and rock. The Manſion is a decent frame, with a ſpacious piazza, two good parlours, a large kitchen and a ſmall room adjoining on the ground floor, two good bed chambers with garrets over them, and good roomy cellars paved with brick, ſtanding in the center of two orchards, having an interval well adapted for an elegant garden, and commands a fine proſpect both up and down the river, as likewiſe of the city of Burlington and borough of Briſtol, each of which but a mile and an half diſtant. The reſt of the Plantation lies back from the river, in a compact ſquare. There are two other tenant houſes on the premiſes; one ſituated on the water ſide, equally as pleaſant as the above deſcribed; the other almoſt at the extent of the farm, called Silver Spring Valley, has a view of the meadows downwards, and is backed by an extent of woodland of ſixty acres; is a compleat ſituation for an overſeer, without giving interruption to a gentleman's retirement. For further particulars enquire of Daniel Ellis, Eſq; at Burlington, Drury Wake, Eſq; on the premiſes, or Mr. Samuel Burling, Merchant in New-York. 41—4

Juſt Publiſhed,
And SOLD by the PRINTER hereof,
(*Price SIX-PENCE,*)
AN
ORATION,

Delivered at the *King's Chapel* in Boſton,
April the Eighth, 1776, on the
Re-Interment of the Remains of the late Moſt Worſhipful GRAND MASTER,
JOSEPH WARREN, ESQ;
Preſident of the late CONGRESS of this Colony,
AND
MAJOR-GENERAL of the *Maſſachuſetts* Forces;
Who was ſlain in the battle of BUNKER's HILL, June 17 1775.
By PEREZ MORTON, M. M.

New-Marlborough, April 16, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small FARM, of 130 acres of land, in New-Marlborough Precinct, Ulſter county, well improved, about two miles from Hudſon's River, a neat place for a trader or tradeſman, being ſituated at the meeting of four public roads; where more land may be bought joining of it.—A good title will be given.

Another FARM of two hundred acres, with ſome improvements, about four miles from Hudſon's river. There is on it about thirty acres of low intervale land.

Another FARM, containing five hundred acres, about ten miles from Hudſon's river. It is almoſt all good pleaſant land, clear of ſtones, well watered and timbered, with a large quantity of the beſt of meadow land to clear, and ſome cleared, with a houſe and forty or fifty acres of cleared land, in good fence. There is on ſaid farm a fine ſtream to build mills, and a ſaw-mill is much wanted there.

Alſo, SEVEN HUNDRED acres, in the ſame Precinct, within three miles of Hudſon's river, to be ſold altogether, or in lots of fifty acres each, as it is laid out, for to ſuit tradeſmen, as it is in a fine growing country, joining public roads. It is well watered, timbered and meadowed.

And one quarter of lot No. 29, in Hardenburgh's great patent, containing about 300 acres. There is on it a good houſe, and 30 or 40 acres of cleared land, about 25 miles from Newburgh landing.—The 300 acres will be ſold for 150l. York currency. Alſo, the following ſtock, viz. One yoke of five year old ſteers, one cow, three year old calves, two ſteers and one heifer. For further particulars apply to Doctor ABIJAH PERKINS, at New-Marlborough. 41—4

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by W. GREEN, in Maiden Lane, (Price Ten Shillings and Eight pence, neatly bound)

THE
DISEASES
INCIDENT TO
ARMIES,
WITH THE
METHOD OF CURE,

TRANSLATED from the Original of *Baron Van Swieten*, Phyſician to their Imperial Majeſties. To which are added, The Nature and Treatment of GUN-SHOT WOUNDS. By *John Ranby*, Eſq; Surgeon-General to the Britiſh Army. Likewiſe, Directions to be obſerved by Sea Surgeons in Engagements. Alſo, Preventives of the Scurvy at Sea. By *William Northcote*, Surgeon, many years in the Sea-Service. With Rules for preſerving Health in Warm and Cold Climates. By Doctor *Lind*. Publiſhed for the uſe of Military and Naval Surgeons.

Memorandum. It is preſumed that whatever contributeth to promote the Health and Happineſs of ſuch valuable Lives as thoſe of *American Soldiers* and *Sailors*, ſhould meet with a generous Reception, not only from thoſe who are more immediately engaged in the pecuniary Superintendment of their Welfare, but alſo from all the Friends to Liberty and Humanity, who are in opulent Circumſtances; and eſpecially from all the capital Land and Sea Officers, whoſe perſonal Safety, either from or in Diſeaſes, (as well as the very large Number of Privates under their Command) are ſo very dependent on the Knowledge and Abilities of their Phyſicians. 41—4

JOHN AMIEL, Junr.

Now for SALE as uſual, at his STORE in Smith Street,

COFFEE, Teas, Chocolate,
Sugars, Corks,
Florence Oil,
Sago, Fig and Powder blue, and Starch,
India Soy and Ketchup,
Kites-foot Tobacco,
Pipes,
Whittet's Scotch ſnuff in pound canniſters,
Fine Macuba ditto,
Lavender Water,
Eau de Luce and Hungary Water,
Turlington's Balſam of Life,
Italian Capers, Olives and Anchovies,
Raiſins, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Allſpice, Cloves,
Preſerv'd ginger in pound and half pound pots,
Cayenne Pepper,
Carraway ſeed,
Iſinglaſs,
French Liquors and French Chalk for taking greaſe ſpots from Cloths and Silks,
Almonds in the ſhell,
Reſt Flour of Muſtard,
Capillaire and Orgeat,
Sugar Almonds,
Tamarinds.

ALSO,
Madeira by the quarter caſk, gallon, or dozen, Red Port, Hermitage and other Claret by the dozen, Frontiniack, Old Spirits, Brandy, and White Wine Vinegar, &c. 41—4

QUART BOTTLES.

New York Camp, May 4, 1776.

DESERTED,

FROM Captain Hubbard's Company, in Colonel Ward's Regiment, JOHN HAMBLETON, who has before called himſelf ROBINSON—Said ſoldier left Camp the 29th of this inſtant: He had on when he deſerted, a light coloured ſurtout, he was of a darkiſh complexion, greyiſh hair, about 35 years of age, and about five feet eight inches high. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Deſerter, and bring him to Colonel Ward's Regiment, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and neceſſary charges paid by me
41—4 ELIHU LYMAN, Lieut.

SCRIVENER's OFFICE,
NEW-YORK.

EIGHT Hundred Pounds, or any part of it (not leſs than 100l.) to be lent upon approved ſecurity, at a low intereſt.

The uſual candid and ſatisfactory advice as well in all caſes of law and equity, as touching the validity of deeds, wills, and other writings, which from the ſmalleſt agreement to deeds, wills, &c. of whatever concern, are drawn fully to anſwer the purpoſes intended; and all other, the general buſineſs of this office, executed with ſtrict fidelity and moſt immediate diſpatch, upon ſuch determined low fees, as to render the ſame of that utility, for which it was eſtabliſhed in June 1764.

By the *Public's* aſſured Friend,
and very humble Servant,
Broad Street, 16th May, 1776. JOHN C. KNAPP.
Attorney at Law, & c. & c.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.